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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain, Chili, and Peru.

The war between Spain and Chili increases in importance and interest by the offensive and defensive alliance which the new Government of Peru has concluded with that of Chili, and the concomitant declaration of war by Peru against Spain.

The new Government, however, deferred taking these steps, in order to make previously some preparations for both aggressive and defensive operations. An alliance with Chili, offensive and defensive, was really concluded as early as the 5th of December, but it was kept secret until the ratifications by both contracting Governments were exchanged on the 15th of January.

The interest taken throughout South America in the issue of this conflict is most intense. It was confidently hoped that all, or at least, most of the republics represented at the late South American Congress of Lima would follow the example of Peru.

The Spanish Republic, consisting of nine States, has recently elected General Serrano, one of the most prominent statesmen of Spanish America, as President for the term from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1868.

The Spanish Republic, however, is in a deplorable condition. One of the reasons why San Domingo was abandoned was the inability of Spain to meet the continued war expenses.

Indeed, there is in the present age no other better purpose for the maintenance of vast foreign dependencies, whether they are colonies in fact or in name, than the extension of the trade of the mother country.

Why, then, should France build up a trade with Mexico, having always such a heavy possibility against it, when she could build up a better and larger trade, unembarrassed by any such doubts or difficulties, but possessing on the contrary a double benefit, and while giving a market for her own commodities, supplying an advantageous market for those of which she stands in need?

Commerce between France and the United States, though assuredly great, has probably not reached a fraction of the development of which it is capable. The annual gain of French agriculture, manufactures, and business activity generally reaches in all probability two thousand million dollars.

The President and the Negroes.

A Brooklyn paper is disgusted with both the recent speeches of President Johnson—that to the negroes and that to the Montana delegation. The latter "was remarkable for the number of its words and the paucity of its meaning," and "betrayed a sad lack of appreciation of the temper of the American people, or else a motive which at present we (the Brooklyn paper) do not care to mention."

It is certainly hopeless to attempt to controvert such a view on matters of opinion, and as to the contrast between the "dignity" of President Johnson's address and that of the worthy negro who was the spokesman of the delegation, we have nothing whatever to say.

The announcement that the French troops are to leave Mexico will be received with more satisfaction throughout the country than any other piece of European news has been in a great while, for, as the troops go, no one can doubt that Maximilian must follow closely, and that thus we will be entirely rid of this European attempt to control the destinies of an American State.

There was but one practical permanent advantage that France could have hoped to secure in the appropriation of Mexico. In every respect except a commercial one that colonial enterprise would have been a burden and an evil; more a burden than Canada is to Great Britain, and as much an evil to the French people as the original possession of the same country and of Peru was to the people of Spain.

But, commonly, the venture might perhaps have been a good one, and could have restored the balance. Napoleon points to the fact that already the commerce between France and Mexico had been raised from twenty to over seventy millions of francs.

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Let us have no more of this. Excepting only the President himself, there is no man—general or particular—who is more than a simple courtesy in Congress or anywhere else. If the people choose to make fools of themselves by running after great men, including this unmanly tendency to hero-worship, it is no reason for a similar exhibition on the part of their representatives.

The President's Appointments.

The recent utterances of President Johnson, and the strong endorsement of his policy by the Democratic State Conventions of Connecticut and New Hampshire, are susceptible of a kind of interpretation to which vulgar politicians are too prone, which is alike degrading to the President and to the Democratic party.

In the speech to the Montana delegation, the President stated that he is no candidate for the Presidency; that the success and culmination of his personal ambition is to restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution.

The four years succeeding the war are the most critical and momentous in our history. If the restoration of the Union is to be accomplished, the difficulties of this crucial epoch, though the continuation in office can add anything to his reputation; and although the office may afterwards need him, he cannot need it.

Patronage, generosity, and interest equally require the Democratic party to look solely to the restoration of the Union, and to dispense all other considerations to this. When the Union is restored, we, as a party, must take our chances in getting control of the Government.

We therefore disapprove of all attempts—if any such attempts are making—to induce the President to bestow offices on Democrats. We ask him for nothing but fidelity to his declared principles. We did not elect him; we scorn the office which he has accepted, and we do not disguise our belief that our party interests would be promoted by the immediate restoration of the Union.

But it would undoubtedly be more for the advantage of the country for him to so use it as to secure the support of influential Republicans, than to give patronage to Democrats, who will support him in any event, so long as he is true to his avowed principles.

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Our Present Needs.

When the Rebellion ended, the greatest triumph which had ever been granted to man had been achieved. The capability of a federal (democratic) republic to withstand and survive so great a shock had been demonstrated; and the war, although leaving the nation weary, left it in the full consciousness of its immense power, and resting like a Titan reposing after an effort which had shaken a world.

Look back, and let us ask ourselves whether, excepting a small minority, the nation would not, within the first few months of war, have gladly reconciled its jarring elements, with the sole proviso that the supremacy of the Government should be acknowledged, and the integrity of the Union be preserved.

Through hours so gloomy that even the most hopeful sometimes desponded; through hours when it was doubtful whether the republic would ever hail the dawn; through clashing interests, dissension among friends eager to do right, yet differing as to means; through treachery and loyalty, reason and unreason, good and evil report, the nation has been guided; and it stands at last in the full blaze of the glorious light streaming from a future bright as the Promised Land.

That which the *ultima ratio* was to decide, has been, as usual, decided quickly. But the mission of the sword has ended, and with its mission ends the quick settlement of great questions. The war, putting aside relatively unimportant considerations, has left the country one in name but not one in fact.

We need temperate counsels. Precipitancy in action, always to be deprecated, is now to be especially deplored. The Constitutional Amendment confirming the abolition of slavery, and decreasing its perpetual exclusion from the country, was all-sufficient for the nation, in order that no portion of that which it had happily secured might peradventure be in future lost.

That, as a question of abstract justice, all men should be equal before the law, we have not the least doubt; that we should be rejoiced did we think that the whole of the black race in this country could, without danger to themselves or others, be invested with the elective franchise, we wish to be distinctly understood.

Our wishes for the present and our hopes for the future are not, in our view, the true measures of practicability. The Constitutional Amendment to be passed, should leave to the respective States the right to extend the privilege of suffrage to their inhabitants, without placing them in the distressing dilemma of admitting all blacks to suffrage, or losing all representation for them.

Representation should be based on the number of voters. Thus would be avoided the sudden investiture of a mass of ignorant men with the privilege of voting, or else their total exclusion from the polls; and thus, also, their inclusion in the privilege of suffrage, when they become fit for its possession, would in all probability be secured.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000. NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000. Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000. OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, J. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq. DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 129 Acres, in 2 excellent counties, North Carolina, about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Charlotte. On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming an immense mass of vein ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile.

Having an ore that readily yields 2000 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of the property. With the present imperfect system of mining, the ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$150 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ore, by means of which the yield will be largely increased. These mines, which produce ore richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from the Carson Mines, North Carolina, and find the yield to be 2000 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$150 for each shaft worked by the Company.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from the Carson Mines, North Carolina, and find the yield to be 2000 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$150 for each shaft worked by the Company.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 44 Walnut Street, Philad. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 417 WALNUT STREET, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given.

Watches and Jewellery. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER. 602 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent. The above safe can be seen at our store. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET. SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865. "After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co's Patent) from the ruins, which it had lain for forty days, I found it in perfect order. I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my deep and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise the purchase of Marvin's safe." W. H. CHAFFEE (Signed) A full assortment of the above safes, the only perfectly safe, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT STREET, (Masonic Hall), Phila., No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles. Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 129 Im

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. THE FERRY ORdeal PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY. The Herring safe used in the office of our warehouse, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to an intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface sealed and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unharmed. This safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh Street, with the books and papers still remaining in it, just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it. Agent for Herring's Safes, No. 58 SEVENTH ST., Washington, D. C.

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